Amnsements Co-Night.

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DALY'S THEATRE—2 and 8.15—" Dollars and Sense."
DALY'S THEATRE—2 and 8.15—" Dollars and Sense."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8.30—" The Rajah."
MIBLO'S GARDIN—2 and 8—" Excelsior."
NEW PARK THEATRE—2 and 8—" Excelsior."
NEW PARK THEATRE—2 and 8—" Louis XL"
STAR THEATRE—2 and 8—" In the Ranks."
THEATRE—COMPULE—8—" Cordelia's Aspirations."
THALLA THEATRE—2 and 8—" Bettelstudent."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—"The Cricket on the
Hearth."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—1:30 and 8—" Mothe"

Hearth."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—1:30 and 8—" Moths."
3D AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—" Courage."
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NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 10.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-There were brilliant ceremonies in London yesterday in honor of the new Lord Mayor of the city. = It was reported in Berlin that Prince Bismarck is suffering from an attack of jaundice ____ Jews were assailed by a mob at Zalaloevoe, in Hungary, on Thursday, and two of the rioters were killed by the police. —— The four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Luther was celebrated in Berlin yesterday. === The rebel peasants in Servia, it is stated, are taking refuge in Bulgaria. —— The statement was made in Paris that Chinese soldiers had been observed in Ton-

DOMESTIC .- Four persons were killed by the fall of a building in course of construction at Buffalo yesterday. Eight persons were injured by the tumbling down of a public hall in Laurinburg, N. C. — The new schedule of standard time has been adopted by Illinois railroads. — The white people of Southampton County, Va., are in a panic about a rumored uprising of the negroes. ____ The Northern Pacific Railroad has retired from San Francisco business. = The Fiske will case has been adjourned to January 8. ____ There has been one more death from the Wisconsin Capitol disas-

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A tugboat exploded at Hell Gate yesterday; four persons were killed and two injured. —— Charles Henkel and Dixon B. Alley testified in the Feuardent libel suit. The Mayor issued a proclamation concerning Evacuation Day. - Miss Emily Faithfull lectured on " Modern Shams." ____ Judge Ingraham rendered a decision in favor of John H. Glover's claims against the elevated railways. = = Colonel J. Condit Smith died at the New-York Hotel. Mme. Patti sang for the first time at the Academy Referee Dwight rendered a decision = A Pennsylvania in the Missouri Pacific suit. = murderer was arrested in Brooklyn, - The Excise Commissioners began an investigation of Draper's liquor-shop. - Three Inspectors of Election were arrested for failing to file the returns according to law. —— A coroner's jury returned a verdict censuring the authorities of the Infant Asylum. = General Sherman was received by the members of the Grand Army of the Republic. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85.68 cents. Stocks generally were dull; there were special activity and higher prices for a few, and the market closed irregular and feverish.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy weather, followed by fair or clear weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 60°; lowest, 47°; average, 55%.

The surrender at Silver Creek, Ariz., of seventy-nine or more Chiricahua Apaches seems to justify General Crook's oft-declared belief that sooner or later all of these Indians would reach the reservation. They give a reasonable excuse for their delay in coming in and confirm the news of Juh's death. It is to be noted. however, that those members of the tribe who have little Charles McComas in charge hold back. Possibly they are waiting to see what treatment their fellows will receive at San Carlos and are keeping this captive white boy as a

One of the significant features of the late canvass was the great amount of work accomplished by the Republicans, compared with the small amount of money it cost to do it. The campaign fund was about \$25,000. Contrasted with this are the large sums expended by the Démocrats. Their candidate for Register in this city was assessed \$25,000, and all the employes under Democratic control in the State and city had to pay over 212 per cent of their salaries. In view of the little good this vast amount of money did them, it is not to be wondered at that a change has been made in the Democratic war cry. The slogan now is, "The Manning Machine must go."

The boiler of the tugboat which exploded yesterday did its work so thoroughly that it is doubtful if we ever shall learn the real cause of the disaster. Of the entire crew only two escaped immediate death. Possibly the wounded engineer may recover sufficiently to talk; otherwise we shall never know what the condition of the boiler was just before the explosion. It was inspected last February, but unfortunately that does not prove anything. The tow was exceedingly heavy and the tide was against it. The natural inference is that to force the tug to do its work too great a pressure of steam was put on. The very men who take risks of this kind are those who ought to know better.

We have had so many centennial celebrations within the last few years that they are no longer a very popular kind of amusement. Indeed, the public's stock of "show" patriotism seems well nigh exhausted by the drain upon it since 1876. However, it is a pleasure to see that considerable interest is at length being roused in regard to the proper observance of Evacuation Day, now so close at hand. If we observe the day at all, it should be properly done. The Mayor seems to realize this, and has issued a proclamation advising everybody "to cele-

brate." This is rather lively advice to come from so sober and staid a person as Mr. Edson; but we suppose he is prepared to accept the responsibility.

The white people in Southampton County, Va., seem to have lost their heads completely. They have armed themselves and are making other warlike preparations, declaring that they all expect to be slaughtered by the negroes. The only causes for their terror seem to be some threatening words from a drunken black man and the fact that most of the negroes have deserted the towns. It will probably turn out that the blacks have gone off to attend some campmeeting or that they have taken to the woods, frightened by the fate of the six colored men shot at Danville last Saturday.

We publish this morning another batch of newspaper views on the elections. These, with those printed yesterday and the day before, show what a tremendous effort the Democratic press has to make to find any comfort in the results of Tuesday's work. There is about as hearty a ring to their self-congratulations as there is in General Butler's remark that he would rather have the big vote which he obtained this year than the smaller one which made him Governor for 1883. The Republicans, on the other hand, see in the elections assurances of victory in the National contest in 1884-if a candidate for President shall be nominated who represents properly the principles of the party.

If M. Ferry really uttered the words imputed to him by the correspondent of The London Standard, no further evidence is needed to show that the French Prime Minister is playing a game of bluster and brag. He says the Chinese don't want to fight; that they have no military power, and therefore could not fight if they wanted to. Talk of this kind is neither wise nor true. The Chinese army is much larger on paper than it is in reality; but notwithstanding this fact, the Chinese Government by this time probably has 50,000 soldiers well armed and equipped, stationed near the Tonquin frontier ready to meet the French forces when they cross the line. It is not doubted that if the French send out troops enough they can defeat the Chinese; but it is foolish to say the Celestials cannot fight. Moreover, if any one thinks, simply because the Chinese have not begun to fight yet, that they dare not fight at all, he forgets the patient waiting policy of the Government at Pekin.

A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK.

The trade and labor of the country, its men of means and of enterprise, can now take heart The depression in business which began when President Garfield was shot should begin to pass away, because its causes are being removed. There has been for some months just ground for hope, but it has not been fully realized. The truth is that the causes of depression have been in great part hidden from nearly half the people by their partisan bias, while only a few of the other half have seen how far political changes, and the apprehension of greater changes to come, have affected the condition of business. Men who can look at facts just as they are, and whose eyes are not blinded by the ties of party, will now feel that the future is full of hope.

What has been the matter of late? We had enormous crops last year, and have this year all that we can use or sell. Why have men pinched in their buying as if seven lean years were to come? Labor has found full wages, and mills and mines have had demand for a larger out-put than had ever been known three years ago; why has enterprise halted as if paralyzed with fear? Money has gone begging in the street at 2 per cent on call; why have merchants of large means sought in vain for moderate loans? The bankers have answered that other causes of depression have been removed, but that public distrust alone remained. It has been so in the most sensitive of all markets. Men of strength and pluck have been glad to hold and to take securities after a great and long-continued decline, but they are the few. The many have lost heart as they have heard the yells of financial graybacks, whose aim was to tear down everything. Trade has been large; why has confidence been small? Distrust has ruled the hour. The bankers were right; nothing was wanting but confidence. But how could the country have confidence, when those who sought to break the Union seemed likely to have charge of the purse and the sword, the Nation's bonds and its banks, the power to tax and the power to ruin by unwise laws ? When President Garfield was shot, the land

was full of hope. Labor was in great demand, no branch of industry was downcast, and in each continued gains like those of 1879 and 1880 were expected. Outward trade was rich in profit and bright with promise, and gold from across the sea filled our vaults. Roads of steel laid at the rate of a thousand miles per month brought within reach of markets in a single year lands on which 150,000,000 bushels of wheat could be grown. Strong and shrewd men were buying stocks, and looking for a rise. One pistol shot seemed to change verything. The fear of civil strife soon passed, but there came fear of fatal Republican discord. Once furned to doubt, the hearts of men gave out only dismal notes. All the ills and dangers were seen-that crops were short, that too many railroads might do harm, that ome were unsound, that stores and mills had multiplied faster than buyers. Good crops, large earnings and heavy trade in 1882 did not dispel distrust. It is a fact that the worst depression has come, not from bad crops in 1881, but as a sequence of Democratic triumphs in 1882. Men dreaded the fall of the great party under which wealth had grown and labor rospered beyond all hope. The fear of bad gislation as to banks, home taxes and the ariff hung over all trade and industry. The thought that those who had never cared for the public faith might soon have full power shook appointed from the four who may be certified confidence in every direction, and long-headed Democrats began to sell everthing wildly, pre- discretion it has been in the power of the aptheir own party.

cisely because they looked for the success of The scene has changed. Votes cast within the last thirty days show that the party of reaction is not as near success as it was in the spring of 1880. It holds by safe tenure not a single Northern State. Distrusted as much as ever for its known aims, detested more than ever for its shameless conduct, and torn by the greed of its factions, it has left not a man now visible who can be named for the Presidency with a fair outlook. The party of public faith and true regard for labor is more united than it has been since 1868. One sees neither Grant nor anti-Grant, third-termers nor bosses, stalwarts nor half-breeds, but only Republicans; who seek nothing at the South but a free vote and an honest count; who are divided no longer about the currency, the banks or the tariff; who have put down strife about the Civil Service by a force the law according to its spirit and with law which the President is enforcing, and who entire fidelity. are ready to seek by their nomination, not the success of any faction, but the triumph of their

ideas and the safety of the country.

prosperity, and will give up every aim at present for a chance in the struggle next year. Through this and the next session, also, trade and industry are made safe from bad laws by the fact that a united party is now ready to uphold a President's veto. These certainties, with the bright prospect that the elections next year may again save from harm the public credit and the welfare of industry, justify a more hopeful view of the business situation than it has been possible to take for some years. Prices have been so depressed that recovery is natural. Trade has been weeded out by the failure of many unsound concerns. The evil of over-production in some branches has been disclosed, and its discovery brings cure. Business is placed upon a safer basis by the intelligent discrimination which can now be made in oans and purchases. Confidence is what has been wanting, and the change in political prospects is the very thing that ought to revive confidence, both in the stability of wise laws and policies, and in the good sense and clear-headed fidelity of the American people.

FRENCH DIPLOMACY. The dispatch from M. Tricou, the French Agent in China, to M. Ferry, stating that the policy of the Marquis Tseng had been disapproved by Li Hung Chang, has been so promptly and emphatically contradicted by the latter official that the position of M. Tricou is rendered embarrassing. The credit of that gentleman, moreover, will not be strengthened by a recollection of the fact that of late years there has been a marked tendency on the part of French diplomatists in remote parts to employ falsehood in the furtherance of intrigues. The memory of the Tunis affair has not yet entirely faded, and there are many who well remember the audacious inventions of M. Roustan at that time. While the drama was in action the world at large did not possess the key to the situation, but when it was too late for remonstrance or intervention the fact was established that a regular system of diplomatic fraud had been made the groundwork of a high-handed usurpation. It is scarcely possible to suppose that the French Ministry in 1881 were acquainted with the actual facts of the Tunis case. Indeed, it was made apparent in the Roustan-Rochefort trial that M. Roustan had practised audacious deceptions upon his own Government to some extent, though it was quite generally suspected that Gambetta had winked at his agent's aggressions, even if he was not cognizant of their absolute wantonness and injustice. But notwithstanding the exposure of M. Roustan's wrongdoing, his Government has never even suggested the propriety of reparation. It has in fact taken advantage of its agent's torts.

In the case of M. Tricou the circum stances justify suspicion that the agent in China may have been prompted to make the unfounded statement now denied by Li Hung Chang. The embarrassment of M. Ferry certainly renders it possible that the Tricon dispatch may have been written for its effect upon the Deputies. Of course there is no possible justification for such trickery. In the case of Tunis, M. Roustan had everything his own way, for England was the only Power that could at that time have given any help to the upfortunate Bey, and England, though well and energetically represented at the scene of action, was in the hands of a Ministry almost pledged to non-intervention in foreign affairs. With China the case is different. The Pekin Government possesses some of the most astute diplomatists in the world, and though not strong enough to cope with France in the field, it is at least a match for any of the Western Powers in the Cabinet. A misrepresentation such as that made by M. Tricou therefore cannot be productive even of an ephemeral advantage to the Government responsible for it. It can only bring doubt and discredit upon that Government, both at home and abroad. It is indeed becoming obvious that China will abide by her ulti- that way only can there be anything like an tum, and that the Ferry Government must, dispatch has not made this choice easier, for it has put France distinctly in the wrong at a critical moment, and has enabled China to address

because merited. The practice of justifying aggressions upon weak Powers in far-away places, by misrepresenting the facts, or even by forging evidence of foreign aggression, is one which no great Power can safely permit or approve. When the Russian Foreign Office employs such subterfuges in carrying out its Central Asian policy of absorption the world shrugs its shoulders and reminds itself that after all Russia is still semi-Oriental and semi-barbarous. But the great nations of Europe cannot afford to resort to such petty immoralities in their diplomacy, and if they do, the wrong will sooner or later avenge itself. The Tonquin affair has thus far brought neither honor nor profit to France, and if the Tricou dispatch should interfere with peaceful negotiations, neither M. Ferry nor his agent will probably have reason to congratulate themselves upon the results of their diplomacy.

CIVII SERVICE REFORM.

The important change in the Civil Service rules which the President has just made not only has the hearty approval of Mr. Eaton, President of the Civil Service Commission, but will be recognized by all sincere friends of the reform as an essential improvement. It is not well to have a law on the statute books unless it is to be executed with strict regard to its intent and spirit. The manifest intent of the Civil Service act was to make ascertained fit ness govern in the selection of a great number of minor o acials, and not political or religious beliefs. But it left to the appointing officer a discretion in the selection of one person to be as ranking highest upon examination. This pointing officer to use with regard to the political affiliations or services of the applicants for, though selection for such a reason would be contrary to the spirit and intent of the act, it would not be expressly prohibited. Hence the President, in the new rule just made, distinctly prohibits the appointing power, in every department, Post Office or Custom House, and for every office to which the rules extend, from making any discrimination in selections by reason of any political or religious opinion or affiliation. Mr. Eaton, while rejoicing at this change, states that he believes no such discrimination has been made under the present rules, or connived at by those high in authority." But there are certainly a great many people who have not believed this, and to them the new rule will be important evidence of the intention of the President to en-

To judge the new rule rightly it is necessary to remember that neither President Hayes nor President Grant ever went so far. They had

was to exclude political considerations entirely in the making of certain appointments. The rules which fitted the laws then in force left to the appointing power a large discretion, which was often abused. The new act, which is now under trial, aims to reach greater efficlency and excellence in the public service by restricting that discretionary power; and, however men may differ as to the wisdom of that plan, it is manifestly right that it should be carried out as faithfully and tested as fairly and thoroughly as possible.

WHO ARE THE FOOLS?

According to The Sun the future of the Republican party "depends altogether upon the question how many fools there will be who occupy high posts in the ranks of the De mocracy." It becomes an interesting question, Who are the fools?

The Sun has already indicated a strong opinion that one of them is Governor Cleveland. It believes that the management of the Albany clique has inflicted great damage upon the party, and bids fair, if it is not checked, to lead to total ruin. But the Albany clique is supposed to represent the particular friends of Governor Tilden; and the mere thought of The Sun using the word fool in connection with that honored name is enough to make one gasp for breath. Perhaps the confidence of the innocent and astute ex-Governor has been betrayed by a pack of fools this year, as it was

in 1876. According to the newspaper organ of Mr. John Kelly, however, the biggest fool of the campaign was the Editor of The Sun. The cry of The rascals must go," with which he saw fit to make the canvass, was an "idiotic yell," and if the party can go before the people with no better refrain than that, the sooner it disbands the better. And we confess that it was an unaccountable absurdity. To nominate a rabble of pool-sellers, dance-house-keepers, thieves' landlords, cashiered functionaries, City Hall heelers, and twenty or thirty saloon-keepers, and then to parade the town screaming The rascals must go!" was a little too much for the American sense of humor.

A RECKLESS USE OF CITY FUNDS. One source of extravagance in the city gov ernment is found in the practice of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of making transfers of unexpended balances. Appropriations are frequently made for a worthy object in excess of the amount required for that purpose. The unexpended balance is then made available for other uses by the department heads. This can only be done, however, by consent of the Board of Estimate. If the discussion on that subject in the Board on Thursday, and the stand taken by President Asten, of the Tax Department, will force a change of policy in regard to this matter, a great deal will have been gained.

The practice is a pernicious one and ought to be stopped. It goes against the plain intent of the law. The city charter requires that department heads shall regulate their expenditures for any purpose or object so that the same "shall not in any one year exceed the amount appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for such purpose or object," Making an appropriation for one purpose and using it for another is evidently not what the law contemplated. Nor was it intended that an unexpended balance of an appropriation should be made available at any future time for the use of a department. But the Board of Estimate, in spite of the protest of its only Republican memper, recently transferred to the use of Commis sioner Thompson, at his request, an unexpended balance of an appropriation made twelve years

In requiring the department heads to submit detailed estimates for their expenditures for the ensuing year, and in rendering it obligatory apon the Board of Estimate to make the appropriations in advance of the fiscal year in which to limit the annual outlay for any purpose to the therefore, choose shortly between war and ment. If that were not the meaning of the law withdrawal in the Tonquin affair. The Tricou it would be difficult to explain the use of mak ing appropriations in advance of expenditures.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, however, has been encouraging a different theory to her a reproach which is none the less galling of financial management. There were unexpended balances of appropriations for 1882 and previous years on the books of the Finance Department at the beginning of the present year to the amount of about \$4,000,000. It appears, however, from the statement of President Asten that this fund of unexpended balances does not represent money in the city treasury, but only a portion of the uncollected taxes, the greater part of which consists of worthless claims. Hence any sum that is appropriated from that fund has to be raised by the issue of revenue bonds. In other words, the department heads recklessly incur obligations in excess of their appropriations and then, to meet the outlay, the city debt is increased by a process of making transfers from a fund that exists only on paper. Already this year that fund has been depleted by transfers to the extent of nearly half a million dollars. Never before has this practice been carried so far. Mayor Grace regarded these transfers as contrary to the spirit of the law, and during his term there were few made.

It is clear that the existence of this alleged fund, to be drawn on at will, is a standing men ace to frugal government. Unexpended balances, against which there are no outstanding obligations, should be covered into the city treasury at the end of each fiscal year. In the Federal Government they lapse at the end of the second year, and a similar law governs the State treasury. But in this city they are carried on the books of the Finance Department indefinitely. No balances have been covered into the city treasury for the last fifteen years. If one city officer efficiently and economically manages his trast, so as to leave unexpended a part of his appropriation, under the existing practice his successor will probably use that alance and the taxpayers will get no benefit from it. To state the facts is sufficient to con demn the practice in the eyes of business men Heads of departments should be made to regu Late their expenditures so as not to exceed ap propriations. The whole service is now demor alized by the practice of rewarding reckless administration by transfers to meet expenditures in excess of appropriations.

FOUL AIR IN SCHOOL-ROOMS.

The Medico-Legal Society has directed attention to a fundamental question of school hygiene. In thanking the Board of Health for investigating the sanitary condition of the public schools, it has brought to light, in the course of an interesting discussion, some startling facts. For example, Dr. A. M. Bell stated that not a single school-room in the city which was officially inspected a few years ago had less than 14 per cent of carbonic acid gas, while in some instances the percentage was 15 with the windows open and 30 with the windows closed. Now a percentage of 10 is considered highly dangerous by sanitary experts, and an There is to be no trouble from legislation this different and much less effective laws to work outery has been raised because the worst cells and prayer; that patriotic fervor which made winter. Those who have the upper hand in under. The law-making power had not then in the Tombs Prison contain 12 per cent of him jealous of the supremacy of Latin as the ex

Bell's statement holds good for the schools as they are to-day, teachers and scholars are breathing five or six hours a day air that is surcharged with deadly poison.

There are two municipal boards which are in

a position to state whether this startling charge is true or false. The Board of Health has recently submitted to the Board of Education a series of reports on the sanitary condition of the schools. Probably it has ascertained by official inspection how many cubic feet of breathing much carbonic acid he consumes every hour he is in the school-room. Neither body seems to be willing to put the public in possession of the facts. The reports have been referred to a standing committee of the Board of Education, and access to them is denied, on the ground that it is unwise to alarm the community by the premature publication of the contents. One board withholds the information as a matter of courtesy and the other in a spirit of easy-going optimism. If there be one point, however, where public sentiment is especially sensitive, it is the sanitary condition of the schools. If teachers and scholars are breathing from 15 to 30 per cent of carbonic acid, the Board of Education is bound to take immediate action of most radical nature. If that Board neglects to do its duty, the sanitary authorities ought not to content themselves with official recommendations. They should act so decisively that not a single school-room where children are daily poisoned with foul air shall remain open. In any event, there ought to be no delay in laying the facts before the public. A school-room that is solely dependent upon

open windows for ventilation is unfit for use during the greater part of the year. Children sitting near the windows cannot be exposed to draughts, and except in warm weather such rooms cannot be thoroughly ventilated in this way. The device of fitting boards under the windows, so as to separate the sashes a few inches in the middle and admit fresh air without creating a current, is useful in hospitals, but does not meet the requirements of a crowded school-room. The ventilation of school buildings ought not to be left to chance, but should be systematically provided for. Children are tender plants that thrive in fresh air and droop, spindle and wither in foul air. One of the best proofs that the air in school-rooms is too often unfit for children to breathe is the prevalence of near-sightedness among the older pupils. The eye, being the most delicate bit of mechanism of the human body, requires the best blood which the physical system can command, and consequently suffers more than any other organ when the blood is vitiated by the inhalation of foul air year after year. To near-sightedness are added many other positive indications of the baleful effects of carbonic acid in the school atmosphere—the pale faces and impaired health of the children and the chronic headaches and nervous depression of the teachers. The subect is one of vital importance to the public, and any authoritative information which may be forthcoming ought not to be capriciously suppressed.

LUTHER'S BIRTHDAY.

In the cottage of a poor peasant this day four undred years ago Martin Luther was born. His pious mother when questioned by Melanc thon in after years stated that she remembered the hour and the day of the month most positively, but she was uncertain about the year. It was the eve of St. Martin, the 10th of November, at 11 o'clock, and on the next morning his father carried him to St. Peter's Church in Eisleben to be baptized, naming him Martin in honor of the day. While the mother had some misgivings in regard to the year generally assigned as that of his birth, Luther himself and the other members of the family always referred to it with confidence as 1483. The parents had recently settled in Eisleben, having gone thither from Mora, near they are to be expended, it was clearly intended | Eisenach. The father was a wood-cutter and miner, who left his native Thuringian village appropriation made for that particular year. In | because he had formed a resolute purpose to get on in the world. Eisleben disappointed his economical administration of the city govern- hopes, and he speedily shifted his ground, coing to Mansfeld, where he could obtain 'em ployment in the mines. This was about six months after Martin Luther was born. Eisleben was only for a short period the family home. Mansfeld being the scene of his child hood and first schooling. One historical writer, Seckendorff, states that the child was born before the parents had gone out permanently from Eisenach and while the parents were visiting a village fair at Eisleben, but this seems to be a mistake It is one of the functions of biographical

study to analyze hereditary traits and to de termine their influence in moulding character and shaping a career. This process cannot b carried a long way in the case of Martin Luther. His mother was a woman of simple, unaffected piety, but there is no proof that sh was swayed by deeper convictions or possessed a larger religious nature than thousands of her sex in the Fatherland. His father was a devout man, but regarded the priests of that day as a lazy and ignorant class, and hence was bitterly opposed to his son's entering upon a monastic life. The parents did not give in their religious feelings the faintest indication of the internal struggles, the exalted faith and the spiritual fervor which characterized their son. John Luther was a man of resolute will He had a hard struggle with poverty at Mansfeld, but he made a determined effort to improve his position in the world, and finally succeeded in establishing two small iron furnaces, in acquiring a competence and in being elected a member of the Town Council. He was self-willed even to the verge of obstinacy, and not only flogged his son unmercifully, but was bent upon making him a lawyer and a man of letters, being himself educated above the level of his class. His character was not without elements of force and determination; but it did not leave an unmistakable impress upon the career of the Apostle of the Reformation, What is there in the meagre scholarship, the energy and thrift, and the persistent purpose of the miner of Mansfeld that gives promise of the intellectual endowment of the preacher of Wittemberg and the translator of the Bible; or of the spiritual exaltation of the Augustinian monk and the flaming zeal of the Protestant reformer; or of the sublime courage that inspired the attack upon the indulgences, the burning of the Papal Bull, the defiant attitude at Worms and the escape from the Wartburg ?

It is more philosophical to consider Luther as the type of the brain and conscience of Germany in the era of the Reformation. He sprang from a humble and honest line of simple peasantry, and he represented the instincts, tendencies and aspirations of the common people. He inherited from them that clear practical sense which led him to revolt against the idea that there could be any connection between the chink of coin in Tetzel's money-box and the redemption of souls in purgatory; that intellectual discernment which enabled him to discriminate between ecclesiasticism with its ceremonial forms and the religion of the heart with its pure incense of faith the House will not dare to strike at the public provided a statute the clear intent of which carbonic acid. It is plain, therefore, that if Dr. clusive language of learned controversy and

gave to the Fatherland the robust German o the Lutheran Bible and hymns; that love of liberty and spirit of independence which inspired his resistance to Papal decree and Imper ial tyranny. All these traits were in the blood of the common people from whom he came and whose language and literature he was to fashion for the generations that were to follow his era. The man was in the largest sense a type of the intellectual vigor of a new Europe slowly emerging from mediæval darkness. The space each scholar has at his disposal and how awakening of personal religion in his heart prefigured the Protestant Reformation.

> Speaking of executive elemency, we wonder if when he comes to think it all over, Governor Cleveland will conclude to pardon himself for writing that letter to John Kelly?

Credit has been deservedly given to the Republi can State Committee for effective work during the late campaign; considering the indifference of many voters, and the slender means at the disposal of the committee for getting out the vote, they did remarkably well. The vote cast, judging from the returns thus far received, will reach about 900,000. so that over 200,000 qualified voters failed to do their duty. The aggregate will apparently be about 60,000 more than at the last election for Secretary of State, in 1881, and 18,000 less than at the election for Governor last year. It may be safely assumed that much more than half of the 200,000 stay-at-homes were Republicans, who took it for granted that their party would be beaten in any case, and so refused to take the trouble to do their duty. Had these voters done their part, the victory would have been complete. No one acquainted with the circumstances will deem it improbable that of the 200,000 stay-at-homes there were as many as 110,000 Republicans, against 90,000 Democrats, and if so a full vote would have given the Republicans a majority for all their candidates. Next year, with a strong hope of success, the full vote will be polled.

Of course. It was Tilden who defeated Butler, not wishing, etc. Next we shall hear that it was Tilden who struck "Billy" Mahone and let down the roof of the Madison State House,

Some newspapers like to do things by indirection. Here is The Utica Observer, which, instead of bluntly stating that Mark Tapley has purchased a controlling interest in the concern, chooses to convey the same information by remarking that the Democrats made "an excellent showing" in Pennsylvania. [P. S. Does The Observer hold that Pharaoh and his host made an excellent showing in the Red

The falling of the Capitol roof at Madison was a disgrace to the contractors and builders. Such an incident could hardly be paralleled except upon a public building, which is never expected to be as honestly or as soundly built as a private edifice. Punch's recipe to prevent railroad accidents was to tie a director on the front of the locomotive. A good way to have public buildings decently constructed would be to keep the contractors locked inside until it had been made sure whether the roof would fall or not.

PERSONAL.

Charles Bradlaugh, the English "free-thinker," has two pictures on his library wall—photographs of Charles Sumner and Speaker Brand.

Princeton students are preparing to greet Mr. Matthew Arnold with a right royal reception on November 22, when he will deliver before them his lecture on "Literature and Science."

Mr. P. T. Barnum lectured before the students of the Bridgeport Business College on Wednesday and declared that it was the last lecture he would ever deliver, as he was feeling the need of quiet in the declining years of his life.

William Latham, who died at Bridgewater, Mass., on Tuesday, age eighty years and two days, was one of the best-informed antiquarians in the State on all topics connected with the early history of New-England.

A French historian has looked the matter up, and has discovered that Louis XV. of France was, on his mother's side, descended directly from plebeian stock, his ancestors in the ninth generation back having been Laurent Babon, a notary of Bruges, and Françoise Ra.

According to Comte Vasili, in Mme. Adam's Nouvelle Revue, the Crown Prince of Germany is unable to appreciate the full responsibility of his high station; he is a paterfamilias and nothing more. He is passionately devoted to his family, with the exception of his eldest son, of whose hardy spirit he stands in awe. His adoration of his English wife has given him an English air, and as he is an admirer of art and science his father and Bismarck regard him as an Utopian idealist. But the neople of the Empire in general think well of him. It is one ambition is to reign, and Comte Vasilithinks that the greatest good fortune that can befall France is that his reign be prolonged, for there will be peace in Germany while he is on the throne.

District-Attorney Corkhill tells a correspondent of The Boston Traveller this story about Mr. Starr, once the best-known lawyer in Iowa : He was unfortunately too fond of liquor, and sometimes appeared in court under its influence. Such was the case once at Des Moines, before the full bench of the Supreme Court, in an important trial. Arising slowly and with some difficulty, Starr said: " May it please the Court. I have been engaged as connset for the plaintiff in this suit, but I wish to say that my sympathies are all on the other side. In order to simplify matters I will give you \$5 if you will decide the case against me." When the Chief Justice had recovered from his surprise he said with tice had recovered from his surprise he said with some asperity; "Mr. Starr, you have insulted the dignity and virtue of this Court. We cannot permit even so distinguished a lawyer as yourself to commit so outrageous an act of impropriety without rebuke, and I give you notice now that I shall fine you for contempt." Staggering to his feet, Starr replied, with much gravity; "Your Honor is laboring under a slight misapprehension, which I trust I shall be able to remove. I didn't mean to offer you \$5—I intended to say \$5 apiece." The Court and spectators were convulsed with laughter, and Starr was at once assisted to his home. There is nothing on record to show that the sentence for contempt was ever enforced. tence for contempt was ever enforced.

GENERAL NOTES.

The rush from Northern States to Florida never before began so early and in such volume as this rear, according to The Savannah News, which says that the object of many visitors is to invest in orange groves and small vegetable farms. Since the beginning of the present year, adds The News, eighty-three buildings have seen erected in Jacksonville alone, at a cost of about \$180,000, and still there is not sufficient accommodation

A Hartford boy, who has served his employer faithfully, and whose only conspicuous fault was an inor-dirate fondness for tobacco-chewing, was offered \$5 last Saturday by a gentleman who feels an interest in him, if he would give up the habit for a year. Two other men made similar offers, and the boy resolved to earn the on Tuesday he shook like a delirium tremens victim, on Wednesday he took to his bed, from which at last counts he had not been able to get up.

The history of the school which the contributions of several Eastern ladies enabled the Rev. Jose Ynez Perea to establish in Los Corrales, N. M., a year and a half ago, reveals one of the obstacles to civilization in that region. By hard work and earnest persuasion Mr. Perea succeeded in enrolling forty-five native scholars, who, moreover, became much interested in their studies. There was no attempt to inculcate any religious belief in the school, excepting that thirteen of the children were instructed in the Protestant faith at the request of their parents. But some of the Jesuit fathers interfered, and in order to shut up the school the children were led to believe that the schoolhouse was in the possession of the Evil One, that their teacher held nightly consultations Evil One, that their teacher held nightly constitutions with his Satanic Majesty, and that something horrible would happen to them if they went near the place. Mr. Perea lost all his schoolars, and has never been able to reopen his school. At least this is the report that he lately made to a reporter of The Albuquerque Journal.

Eighty railroads whose earnings for September are reported by The Railroad Gazette, operating 59,000 miles, or half the railways in the country, earned \$35,402,325 in that month, or 7 g per cent more than in September, 1882. But their mileage had increased 9 g per cent during the year, so that the earnings per mile were 2 per cent less than last year. Northwest of Chicago and St. Paul the extensions of mileage had outrun the traffic; east of Chicago and St. Louis and in the Southern States there is an increase in earnings per mile. The Baltimore and Ohio earnings for September show an increase of 8.2 per cent without gain in mileage, and the Grand Trunk 3.1 per cent, while the Pennaylvania gained 4.9 per cent in earnings and only 41s per cent in mileage. The New-York Central, Lake Shore